

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 139 403 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
04.10.2001 Bulletin 2001/40

(51) Int Cl.7: **H01L 21/316, C23C 16/40**(21) Application number: **00106567.1**(22) Date of filing: **27.03.2000**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventors:
• **Germann, Kai-Uwe**
01326 Dresden (DE)
• **John, Peggy**
01139 Dresden (DE)
• **Vatel, Oliver**
01309 Dresden (DE)
• **Shahvandi, Iraj**
01326 Dresden (DE)

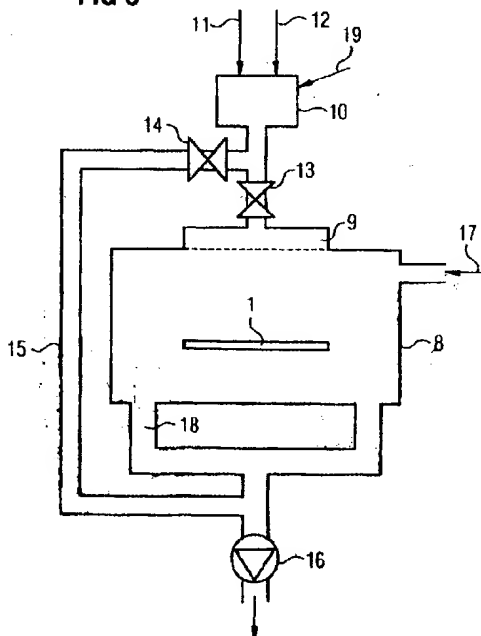
(71) Applicants:
• **Inflneon Technologies AG**
81669 München (DE)
• **Semiconductor 300 GmbH & Co. KG**
01074 Dresden (DE)
• **MOTOROLA, INC.**
Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US)

(74) Representative: **Epping, Wilhelm, Dipl.-Ing. et al**
Epping Hermann & Fischer
Ridlerstrasse 55
80339 München (DE)

(54) Method for depositing a doped silicon oxide

(57) The present invention refers to a method for depositing a silicon oxide with a constant doping profile. Usually there is a higher dopant concentration (3) when the first nanometers of BPSG (Bor Phosphor Silicate

Glass) are deposited on a surface (4) of a substrate (1). To avoid this dopant increase a method for stabilizing the gas flow, gas mixing and dopant concentration by bypassing mixed gases (11,12) outside a reactor (8) is introduced by this invention.

FIG 3**EP 1 139 403 A1**

Description

[0001] The present invention refers to a method to deposit a doped silicon oxide.

[0002] Doped silicon oxide or so called doped silicate glass is used as an intermetallic dielectric in semiconductor devices for isolating vias and interconnections.

[0003] A method and an apparatus for depositing a silicon oxide layer onto a wafer or a substrate is known from the patents US 5,648,175 and EP 0 778 358 A1.

[0004] These patents disclose a method where the precursor gases include silicon, oxygen, boron, phosphor and germanium to form a germanium doped BPSG (Boron Phosphor Silicate Glass) layer.

[0005] The problem that arises when depositing doped silicon oxides is that the dopant concentration is not constant for the deposited oxide layer. The variation in dopant concentration leads to non-conform etching due to different etch rates for different dopant concentrations in the silicon oxide.

[0006] When a doped silicon oxide layer is deposited upon a substrate surface the variation in dopant concentration is very high for the first deposited nanometers. This is due to the non-constant gas mixture ratio for the different precursor gases, which stabilize during the first moments, when the first nanometers of the BPSG are deposited.

[0007] It is an object of the invention to provide a method which enables a more constant dopant concentration in deposited silicon oxide layers.

[0008] To obtain the above mentioned object, a method for depositing a doped silicon oxide layer is provided comprising:

- locating a substrate in a chemical vapour deposition reactor;
- mixing at least a first gas and a second gas in a gas mixing unit;
- bypassing the mixed first gas and second gas outside the reactor while stabilizing the gas mixture ratio of the first gas and the second gas;
- reducing the pressure in the reactor while bypassing the mixed first and second gases;
- increasing the pressure in the reactor when introducing the stabilized gas mixture ratio into the reactor.

[0009] The method according to the invention is to deposit a doped silicon oxide layer stabilizes the gas mixture ratio while not introducing the gas mixture into the reactor. Therefore no reaction takes place in the reactor before the gas mixture ratio has stabilized. When introducing the stabilized gas mixture ratio into the reactor afterwards, the silicon oxide layer is deposited more homogeneously because the gas mixture is already stabilized.

[0010] Another method to obtain the above mentioned object comprises:

- locating a substrate in a chemical vapour deposition reactor;
- mixing at least a first gas and a second gas in a gas mixing unit
- bypassing the mixed first gas and second gas outside the reactor while stabilizing the gas mixture ratio of the first gas and the second gas;
- keeping the pressure in the reactor stable while bypassing the gas mixture by introducing an inert gas into the reactor.

[0011] This method solves the problem of gas pressure difference in the reactor for the two steps of bypassing the gas mixture and introducing the gas mixture into the reactor. The inert gas which is introduced into the reactor while bypassing the gas mixture keeps the pressure in the reactor stable. When the gas mixture is introduced into the reactor, the inert gas is no longer flowing into the reactor, so that there is no big pressure step when introducing the gas mixture into the reactor.

[0012] Another method to obtain the above mentioned object is a method for depositing a doped silicon oxide layer comprising:

- locating a substrate in a chemical vapour deposition reactor; mixing at least a first gas and a second gas in the gas mixing unit;
- bypassing the mixed first gas and second gas outside the reactor while stabilizing the gas mixture ratio of the first gas and the second gas;
- ramping up the introduction of the stabilized gas mixture ratio and dopants into the reactor so that the deposited doped silicon oxide is build up with a uniform dopant concentration.

[0013] This method enables the deposition of a doped silicon oxide layer while the first deposited nanometers do not show a dopant increase compared to the dopant concentration in the following deposited silicon oxide layer.

[0014] In all the above mentioned methods according to the invention it is an object to provide a more constant dopant concentration in deposited oxide layers. A central problem is to provide a uniform dopant concentration for the first few nanometers of deposited oxide to avoid over etching resulting from subsequent etch processes. The three methods use the same deposition chamber and the same process steps. The difference between the methods is in the way, the gas mixture and other gases is introduced into the reactor, so that the three solutions concern the same invention and represent different examples.

[0015] An embodiment of the invention comprises that the substrate is heated to a temperature between 400 to 1250 degrees centigrade. This process step enables a CVD (chemical vapour deposition) process to use several different precursor gases which react at the heated surface of the substrate.

[0016] A further embodiment of the invention comprises that the doped silicon oxide comprises arsenic, phosphor or boron. Arsenic, phosphor and boron are typical dopants for the doping of silicon and silicon oxide.

[0017] In a preferred embodiment of the invention a plasma is established in the chemical vapour deposition reactor. The plasma enhances the CVD of the doped silicon oxide and can be used to speed up the deposition and improve the gap fill capabilities of the CVD.

[0018] An other embodiment of the invention comprises that the CVD deposition is enhanced by a radiation directed to the surface of the substrate. The radiation is enhancing the deposition by improving the deposition rate and can be used to explicitly grow the silicon oxide on the surface of the substrate and not on the side wall of the CVD reactor by directing the radiation onto the surface.

[0019] The invention is further explained using examples with reference to figures.

[0020] The figures show:

Figure 1 a substrate with a trench where a BPSG is deposited on the substrate and comprises dopant variations;

Figure 2 a substrate with a trench and a deposited BPSG layer where the dopant variation and the BPSG layer have been removed;

Figure 3 an apparatus for depositing a silicon oxide layer onto a wafer or a substrate.

[0021] Figure 1 shows a substrate 1 with a doped silicon oxide 2 deposited on a surface 4 of the substrate 1. The doped silicon oxide 2 contains a higher dopant concentration 3 near the surface 4 of the substrate 1. A trench 5 is etched into the doped silicon oxide 2 and the substrate 1. An overetch 6 is located above the surface 4 of the substrate 1 where the dopant concentration 3 is higher than for the rest of the doped silicon oxide 2.

[0022] Figure 2 shows the substrate 1 with a doped silicon oxide 2 deposited on top of the surface 4 of the substrate 1. The doped silicon oxide 2 shows a homogeneous doping 7 and a trench 5 is edged into the substrate 1 and a doped silicon oxide 2.

[0023] In figure 3 a chemical vapour deposition reactor 8 is shown. Inside the chemical vapour deposition reactor 8 a substrate 1 is localized. Above the substrate 1 a showerhead 9 is arranged to function as a gas introduction for the processing gas. The first gas 11 and the second gas 12 are introduced to a gas mixing unit 10. In the gas mixing unit 10 the first gas and the second gas are mixed and can flow through the first valve 13 into the showerhead and into the reactor 8 or can flow through the second valve 14 into the bypass 15 and be pumped out of the bypass 15 by a pump 16. The pump 16 also pumps the gas flowing through the gas outflow 18 out of the reactor 8. An additional gas inflow 17 is

arranged with the chemical vapour deposition reactor 8.

[0024] For depositing a doped silicon oxide layer on the substrate 1 a first process gas 11 and a second process gas 12 are introduced into the gas mixing unit 10. At this step the first valve 13 is closed and the second valve 14 is open. As a result the mixed first gas and second gas flow through the bypass 15 into the pump 16 and are pumped out of the system. This process flow can be used to stabilize the gas mixture of the first gas and the second gas. When the gas mixture is stable the second valve 14 is closed and the first valve 13 is opened so that the stabilized gas mixture is flowing into the chemical vapour deposition reactor 8. While the mixed gas is flowing through the bypass 15 the valve 13 is closed. That means that the pressure in the chemical vapour deposition reactor 8 is reduced because the gas is flowing out of the gas outflow 18 to the pump 16. When the first valve is opened, the mixed first gas and second gas flow into the chemical vapour deposition reactor 8 and therefore increase the pressure in the reactor.

[0025] To keep the pressure in the reactor 8 stable during the bypass phase an inert gas can be introduced through the additional gas inflow 17 so that the pressure in the reactor 8 is stabilized although the valve 13 is closed. When the gas mixture of the first gas and the second gas flowing through the bypass 15 is stabilized, the first valve 13 is opened to enable the deposition of a silicon oxide layer on the surface of the substrate 1. To keep the pressure in the reactor 8 stable when opening the first valve 13, the gas flow through the additional gas inflow 17 is reduced.

[0026] It is also possible to introduce the stabilized gas mixture consisting of the first gas and the second gas into the reactor 8 and ramp up the introduction of dopants into the reactor 8 slower than the ramp up of the gas mixture through the first valve 13. This can be done by changing the dopant concentration inflow 19 to the gas mixing unit 10.

Claims

1. Method for depositing a doped silicon oxide layer comprising:

- locating a substrate (1) in a chemical vapour deposition reactor (8);
- mixing at least a first (11) and a second gas (12) in a gas mixing unit (10);
- bypassing the mixed first gas (11) and second gas (12) outside the reactor (8) while stabilizing the gas mixture ratio of the first gas (11) and the second gas (12);
- reducing the pressure in the reactor (8) while bypassing the mixed first and second gases (11, 12);
- increasing the pressure in the reactor (8) when introducing the stabilized gas mixture ratio into

the reactor (8).

2. Method for depositing a doped silicon oxide layer comprising:
 - locating a substrate (1) in a chemical vapour deposition reactor (8);
 - mixing at least a first gas (11) and a second gas (12) in a gas mixing unit (10);
 - bypassing the mixed first gas (11) and the second gas (12) outside the reactor (8) while stabilizing the gas mixture ratio of the first (11) and the second gas (12);
 - keeping the pressure in the reactor (8) stable while bypassing the gas mixture by introducing an inert gas into the reactor.
3. Method for depositing a doped silicon oxide layer comprising:
 - locating a substrate (1) in a chemical vapour deposition reactor (8);
 - mixing at least a first gas (11) and a second gas (12) in a gas mixing unit (10);
 - bypassing the mixed first gas (11) and the second gas (12) outside the reactor (8) while stabilizing the gas mixture ratio of the first gas (11) and the second gas (12);
 - ramping up the introduction of the stabilized gas mixture ratio and dopants into the reactor so that the deposited doped silicon oxide (2) is build up with a uniform dopant concentration.
4. Method according to claim 1 to 3,
characterised in that the substrate (1) is heated to a temperature between 400 to 1250 degrees centigrade.
5. Method according to claim 1 to 4,
characterised in that the doped silicon oxide comprises arsenic, phosphor or boron.
6. Method according to claim 1 to 5,
characterised in that a plasma is established in the chemical vapour deposition reactor (8).
7. Method according to claim 1 to 6,
characterised in that the CVD deposition is enhanced by a radiation directed to the surface of the substrate (4).

FIG 1

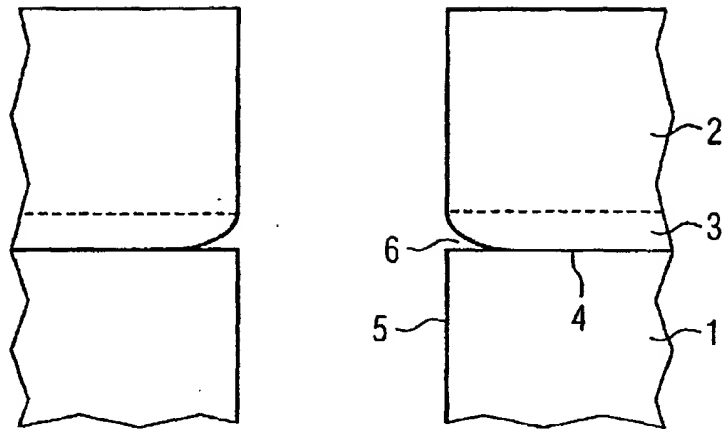


FIG 2

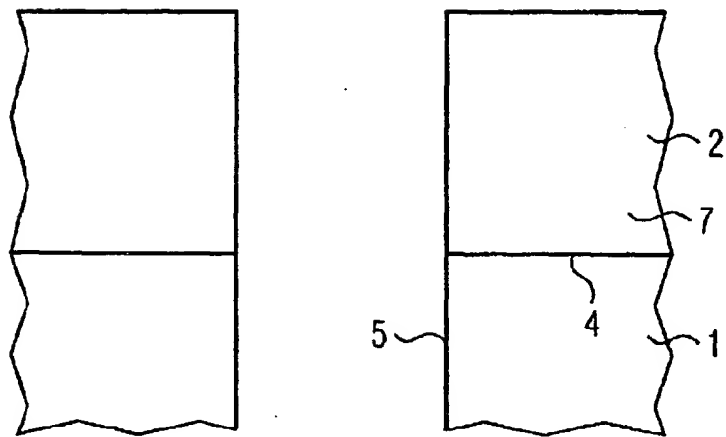
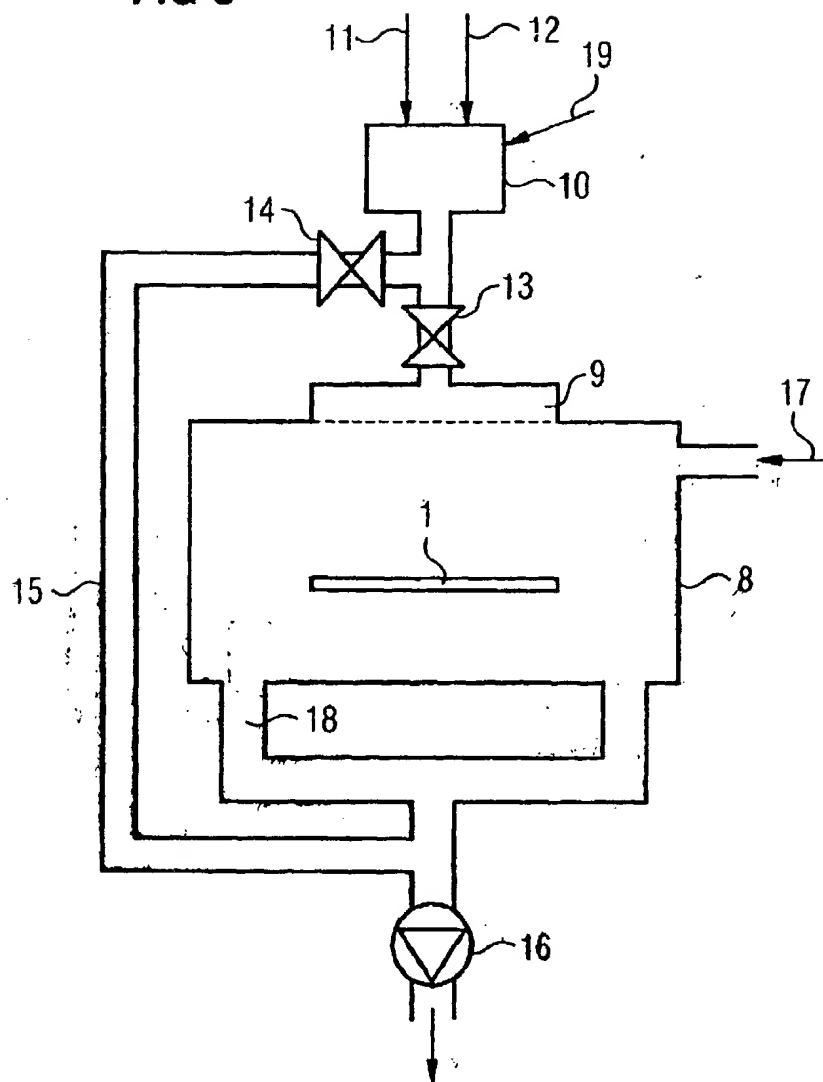


FIG 3





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 10 6567

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
D,Y	EP 0 778 358 A (APPLIED MATERIALS INC) 11 June 1997 (1997-06-11) * column 2, line 48 - column 3, line 54; figures 1,3 *	1-7	H01L21/316 C23C16/40
Y	US 5 022 961 A (IZUMI AKIRA ET AL) 11 June 1991 (1991-06-11) * column 7, line 65-68; figure 1 *	1-7	
A	DE 196 54 737 A (TOSHIBA KAWASAKI KK) 3 July 1997 (1997-07-03) * column 18, line 59 - column 20, line 20; figure 4 *		
A	US 5 420 044 A (KOZUKA HIRAKU) 30 May 1995 (1995-05-30) * figure 4 *		
A	US 5 626 679 A (SHIMIZU AKIO ET AL) 6 May 1997 (1997-05-06) * abstract *		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			H01L C23C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 10 May 2000	Examiner Werner, A
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			

EPO FORM 1503 (3.82) (Pdc/Cc1)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 10 6567

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

10-05-2000

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0778358 A	11-06-1997	JP 9172008 A	30-06-1997
		US 6009827 A	04-01-2000
		US 5814377 A	29-09-1998
US 5022961 A	11-06-1991	JP 2021347 C	19-02-1996
		JP 3129731 A	03-06-1991
		JP 7048482 B	24-05-1995
		JP 2632293 B	23-07-1997
		JP 7153737 A	16-06-1995
		JP 2021346 C	19-02-1996
		JP 3204932 A	06-09-1991
		JP 7048481 B	24-05-1995
DE 19654737 A	03-07-1997	JP 9237785 A	09-09-1997
US 5420044 A	30-05-1995	JP 4343414 A	30-11-1992
		JP 5160043 A	25-06-1993
		US 5324360 A	28-06-1994
US 5626679 A	06-05-1997	JP 5117867 A	14-05-1993
		DE 4229161 A	04-03-1993
		GB 2260339 A,B	14-04-1993
		KR 120920 B	20-10-1997

EPO FORM P458

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82